

The Rutland Herald.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER ONE AND INSEPARABLE!...JEFFERSON.

VOLUME XLII.

The Rutland Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT RUTLAND, VT., BY
WILLIAM PAY.

NOW AND ONCE. The following precious excerpts from the production of Colonel Thomas H. Benton, the great Jackson pillar in the Senate, form a beautiful illustration of the fact that circumstances sometimes alter cases:

"General Jackson has done more for the human race than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of time." — Col. Benton's Speech on the Expugnate Resolution.

The following is an extract from a letter from this same Colonel Benton, in regard to this same General Jackson:

"I am literally in hell here; (that is, in the vicinity of Gen. Jackson) — the meanest wretches under heaven to contend with; have affidavit makers, and shameless cowards. All the puppies of Jackson are at work at me; but they will be astonished at what will happen; for it is not them, but their master, whom I shall hold accountable. The scaping knife of Tecumseh is merely compared with the affidavits of these villains. I am in the middle of hell, and see no alternative but to kill or be killed; for I will crush to Jackson, and the fact that I and my brother defeated him and his tribe, and broke his small sword on the public square, will forever rankle in his bosom, and make him thirst after vengeance. My life is in danger; nothing but a decisive duel can save me, or even give me a chance for my own existence; for it is a settled plan to turn out puppy after puppy to hallow me, and when I have got into a scrape to have the killed somehow in the scuffle, afterwards the affidavit makers will prove it was honorably done. I shall never be forgiven having given my opinion in favor of Wilkinson's authority last winter; and this is the root of the hell that is now turned loose against me."

"You will ask an early opportunity to make known to the POPE, in terms and manner best suited to the occasion, the light in which the President views the communication referred to, and likewise you will assure him that the President reciprocates, in their full extent, and spirit, the friendly and liberal sentiments entertained by His Excellency toward the government of the Arosa-Ticino Sea and the people of the states of the "Confederation"; and it is the Presidents wish that you should, upon the same occasion, offer HIS CONGRATULATIONS to the HOLY FATHER, upon his recent succession to the TIARA, from a preponderating influence which a just estimated of his talents and PRIVATE VIRTUES naturally had upon the enlightened councils by which that HIGH DISTINCTION was conferred; and which affords the pledge that his pontificate will be a wise and BENEFICENT ONE!!!" — Martin Van Buren's letter to the Council of Rome, July 20, 1830

The Far West. A newspaper bearing this very appropriate title, has been commenced at Liberty, in the State of Missouri, near the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers.

The editor says he recollects when there was only one mill in the whole country—and that a handmill; and that when the town was laid off, one of the most influential commissioners engaged in the act, transferred his titles to the lots by a mark, as he could not read or write. Steamboats now pass the town, on their way to Fort Calhoun, to the rivers Platte and Yellow Stone.

Ten years may not elapse before steamboats navigate the whole course of the Yellow Stone, to the base of the Rocky Mountains—across which chain a railroad may be more easily constructed than over the Alleghanies; and then for steamboats on the Columbia river, and thence steam ships across the Pacific ocean to the commerce and luxuries of China and the East Indies.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Distressing case. A most distressing case of fire and death occurred recently at Jackson, Ohio, in the family of John Moore. Mr. M. discovered his kitchen to be on fire, when one bucket of water would have extinguished it. Seizing a bucket, he ran to the well and lowered, but it slipped from the pole! One of his daughters let down the only remaining bucket, and it too, was lost! Thus deprived of all chance of putting out the fire, they were forced to leave the house to the devouring flames. During their attempts to procure water, the night being windy, and the building dry and combustible, the fire had made alarming progress. Mr. Moore, considering it fruitless to endeavor to master the flames, turned his attention to the safety of his family. Four of his children slept in the loft. Thither the father ran, and succeeded in getting three of the children from the bed—one remained in it asleep. Two of the three taken from the bed, loosed their holds of their father before he reached the lower floor, and with the one in the bed, perished in the flames.

Joseph B. Oakman's Estate.

State of Vermont, THE Hon. the Pro-
District of Rutland, ss. The Probate Court for the
District of Rutland.

To the Heirs at law and all concerned in the
estate of Joseph B. Oakman late of Wailing-
ford, in said district, deceased,

Greeting

Whereas, William Marsh, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, has made application to this Court for license to sell the real estate of the said deceased, for the payment of the just debts found due against said estate, and the costs of settlement;

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court at a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Rutland within and for said district on the 1st Monday of May next and give bonds for the payment of said debts, or otherwise shew cause, if any you have, why said license should not be granted.

Given in Probate Court this 9th day of April,

A. D. 1836.

F. W. HOPKINS, Register,

Acting as Judge.

Rutland County Temperance Convention.

At an adjourned meeting of the Rutland County Temperance Convention held at Wailingford, on Wednesday 16th March 1836.

Hon. James D. Butler, President, in the chair: The Convention opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Proctor.

In consequence of the absence of Hon. N. T. Sprague one of the Vice Presidents, Doct. Silas Bowen was appointed to fill his place.

Messrs Slason, Tilden, Hodges and Martindale, were appointed on the committee of Overtures, in the places of Messrs Child, June, Dennis and Barrett, absent.

On motion of Mr Spencer the journals of the previous meeting were read.

On motion, Resolved, That all members of Temperance Societies present be requested to report their names to the Secretaries and participate in the deliberations of the convention.

Mr Mitchell from the committee to prepare a constitution for a county society on the principle of abstinenace, made report, which was accepted and laid upon the table.

On motion, the rule regulating the hour of meeting was suspended and the convention adjourned to one o'clock.

ARTHURIAN, 1 o'clock.

Dr. Hale called up the report of the committee and it was ordered that each article should be read and acted upon separately. Articles 1st and 2d were read and adopted without debate.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the Rutland County Temperance Society.

ART. 2. It is the object of this Society to promote Temperance, and as a means to this end, to discourage the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors.

The third article was then read which after some discussion was amended by adding the words "as a beverage," after the words "agree that" as follows:

ART. 3. Believing that intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, are unnecessary to health, and injurious to the social, civil and religious interests of men; that they tend to promote and confirm intemperate appetites and habits, and thereby hinder the further progress of the Temperance Reformation; we do therefore agree, that, as a beverage, we will neither use them ourselves, nor traffic in them; nor provide them for the entertainment of friends; nor for persons in our employ; but will, by all suitable means, discontinue their use in the community.

Upon the question "Shall the article be adopted?"

Rev. Mr. Tilden of West Rutland said, that inasmuch as the pledge proposed in that article excludes the use of cider, which has been so long and so extensively regarded as an innocent beverage, it seemed very necessary that our sentiments be freely expressed in regard to it. He presumed that all the friends of temperance would agree that the use of distilled spirits should be abandoned. Why? Because we cannot prevent intoxication—cannot advance one temperance reform in any other manner. This principle, however, will require all conscientious temperances men to go farther, and exclude the use of all intoxicating liquors—does not cider contain alcohol? he asked. Well it will be pretended that alcohol is generated by distillation! He hoped that some gentlemen of the faculty would tell us how alcohol is produced; what is its proportion in cider; and what are the effects of enter-drinking upon the health and morals of men. If it can be shown that the man who drinks ten gallons of cider, drinks none of alcohol; that alcohol combined with a vegetable acid, as in this case, is more destructive to health than when diluted with pure water; if in separate appetites are formed and strengthened by the use of cider and public morals and the religious interest of men are thus endangered,—he would ask, who but any other course than that pointed out by this article, can be pursued?

Dr. Bowen of Claremont said, that in discussing the proposition before the convention, "to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage," the question arose, what is alcohol or ardent spirits? Is it, he asked, the result of fermentation, or distillation; and is it the very substance which intoxicates in all other intoxicating drinks? I could say, sir, continued Dr. B. that it is a clearly decided fact, that alcohol is the result of a particular (the vicious) fermentation, and that distillation has no agency in its formation. The substances necessary for the formation of alcohol are saccharine matter and water. These mixed together in a due proportion, with a suitable degree of heat will sooner or later assume the vicious fermentation, as it is called. The effect of this fermentation upon the saccharine matter is the mere separation of its elements into two portions; one part is oxygenated at the expense of the other, so as to form carbonic acid, which is now flung off in the form of a gas; while the other part being deoxygenated in favor of the former, is converted into the combustible substance called alcohol; will mix with the water of the original compound, and the peculiar vegetable extract, from which the saccharine matter was taken, if no pure sugar, hence the dollar name of Wine, Beer, Cider, Perry, Madeira, &c. which are no more nor less than alcohol mixed with water, and the particular extract which the water took up from the vegetable employed. I do not know, Mr. President, said Dr. B. of any other intoxicating drink, besides this same alcohol. I never heard of any produced either by nature, or by art. There are surely many powerful medicinal substances or agents, called narcotics or hypnotics—such as opium, hyoscyamus, camomile, strychna, stramonium and many others, but they are no drinks, and we have no means to do with them at this time. Who has ever alcohol, or 55 parts of alcohol and 45 of phlegm, or water, in the 100, under the name of proof spirit, or still more dilute under various names, it is not wine, ale, or any other liquor?—disguise it as you will!—when you will, in every possible form of communion, it is *sui generis*; there is no other known substance like it. It is the province of distillation to extract the alcohol from these fermented liquors. It never generates it. The enigma has been made, "does cider contain any alcohol?" It certainly does, in a proportion of from two and a half to four gallons of proof spirit in the barrel according to the surface, or quantity of the saccharine matter in the apples of which it was made—on a medium, about one gallon in ten; say ten per cent, I will state, sir, without fear of contradiction from any one, thoroughly acquainted in any cider part of our country, that cider has made more medicines, has made more families rich, has destroyed the constitutions of more individuals, than any other one sort of intoxicating drink. This same alcohol, which is composed, when pure, of 52 parts of carbon, 4 parts oxygen, and 4 parts hydrogen in the 100 (nearly) when taken into the stomach, is not decomposed by the digestive organs, and formed into chyle or nutriment, like animal and vegetable substances; but enters the circulation unchanged. Hence it perverts every part of the system; at first, in its original state of combination; that is, alcohol; and as such is applied to the brain and nerves. It is here that alcohol produces its first effect. By stimulating the brain and nerves into immediate action, for a short time, and by an increase of quantity, bestow what they can bear, it destroys their action entirely, consequently life. In small doses, it produces intoxication; in smaller doses still, hilarity. It is a given law of animal life, that whatever

ever stimulates the system to an increased action, at the same time supplying no nutriment to renovate the abrasions that it causes, will be followed by a correspondent torpor or collapse. This reciprocal evanescence and collapse, moreover wears progressively on the system or constitution as it is called. The proofs that alcohol enters the circulation unchanged are: first the blood of a person who has recently drank largely of it, yields alcohol on distillation;—2dly the blood of such an one will also burn with a bluish flame. 3d. As it flings off by the lungs, we can not only smell it on the breath, but can distinguish the particular combination, whether brandy, rum, whiskey, &c. also the breath of one long in the habit of drinking to excess, and when lying in a state of intoxication is liable to be ignited by the heat of a candle, and burn the person so as to destroy life. Although alcohol, when taken into the stomach, enters the circulation unchanged, it yet continues there but a short time, before nature, true to her trust, begins to throw off the poison, by the lungs, by perspiration and other ways. What cannot be carried off this way is decomposed in to its original elements, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, all highly inflammable substances. The hydrogen, in part is subsequently flung off by the lungs in the form of a foetal gas. In long continued and excessive drinking the system becomes so highly charged with these gases as to cause spontaneous combustion of the person. There are well authenticated facts of this. Having mentioned but a few of the evils of alcohol on the body; its bad effects on the internal senses, are still more in its breeding; but sir, I have already transgressed my time. I leave the subject for others.

Dr. Green of Rutland, was in favor of adopting the article;—in favor of every one entering into any intoxicating liquor. He did not intend to go into an enquiry into the different substances which entered into the composition of wine, beer, or cider. Every one knew, that they contained alcohol; and that alcohol was the grand evil to the Temperance cause. The amount of alcohol which each of them contained, had been often ascertained by chemical analysis. Rum and brandy contained 52 or 3 percent. The average quantity of a cordial in the wine was about 22 cent; in strong beer, wine, and in cider ten per cent. Any one, therefore, who had any powers of calculation, could see that the man who swallowed five quarts of cider, drank the amount of alcohol contained in one quart of brandy! As ever, said Dr. G. few of the friends of temperance have been called upon to make any sacrifice whatever in this cause. The poor drunkard has done it all. In plighting our selves to abstain from distilled spirits, we did it with little or no regret. We cared nothing for them so long as we could have our wine, our beer, and our cider. But we have entreated, urged and compelled the drunkard to give up his rum and whiskey at every sacrifice; and in many instances he has done it, and would have been saved to himself, his family, and his country, had it not been for those substances, in which many of the friends of temperance, persist in indulging. But now when we are called upon to abandon the use of all intoxicating liquors, for the good of the cause, how reluctant are we to do it. Is there consistency in this? Is there member of the temperance society, having in his heart a drop of the milk of human kindness, who will not, willingly, make this sacrifice to save drunkards? It has been said that drunkards were not inclined to the use of cider. But he was of the opinion that they were many cases where an imbecile appetite was first excited and satisfied by drinking cider as a common beverage. In proof of this, he related some facts to the president of great interest. He then went on to say, that there were many instances, which showed a marked improvement in every case, and every kind of life. That in other ways, and Dr. H. in which great quantities of alcohol are used, as in the manufacture of distilled spirits, and in the sale of beer, wine, cider, &c. the same results are obtained. In this case, the drunkard is now keeping short of country, and having at every meal door, and whiles sees nothing more nor less than cider alcohol, in which is dissolved a great variety of medicinal agents. These may be alcohol, or 55 parts of alcohol and 45 of phlegm, or water, in the 100, under the name of proof spirit, or still more dilute under various names, it is not wine, ale, or any other liquor?—disguise it as you will!—when you will, in every possible form of communion, it is *sui generis*; there is no other known substance like it. It is the province of distillation to extract the alcohol from these fermented liquors. It never generates it. The enigma has been made, "does cider contain any alcohol?" It certainly does, in a proportion of from two and a half to four gallons of proof spirit in the barrel according to the surface, or quantity of the saccharine matter in the apples of which it was made—on a medium, about one gallon in ten; say ten per cent, I will state, sir, without fear of contradiction from any one, thoroughly acquainted in any cider part of our country, that cider has made more medicines, has made more families rich, has destroyed the constitutions of more individuals, than any other one sort of intoxicating drink. This same alcohol, which is composed, when pure, of 52 parts of carbon, 4 parts oxygen, and 4 parts hydrogen in the 100 (nearly) when taken into the stomach, is not decomposed by the digestive organs, and formed into chyle or nutriment, like animal and vegetable substances; but enters the circulation unchanged. Hence it perverts every part of the system; at first, in its original state of combination; that is, alcohol; and as such is applied to the brain and nerves. It is here that alcohol produces its first effect. By stimulating the brain and nerves into immediate action, for a short time, and by an increase of quantity, bestow what they can bear, it destroys their action entirely, consequently life. In small doses, it produces intoxication; in smaller doses still, hilarity. It is a given law of animal life, that whatever

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